DEWAN'S REPLY: നിങ്ങൾ വളരെ വ്യക്തമായും കാര്യകാരണസഹിതമായും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള നിവേദനത്തിലടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള റോഡ്, പാലം ഇവയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചില അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തി എന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതു ശരിയാണു്. ഏതാനും ചില അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയും അതിൻറെ ഫലമായി എസ്റ്റിമേറു തയ്യാറാക്കി അയയ്ക്കുയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എസ്റ്റിമേറു തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു റോഡുബോർഡിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ശരിയായ ഫലം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു എസ്റ്റിമേറു് തയ്യാറാക്കിഅടുത്ത റോഡുബോർഡു മീറ്റിങ്ങിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കാമെന്നു് ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയർ റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

ഒരു ചെറിയ പാലം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് അതു ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തല്ല തീക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വേണ്ട അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി പ്രത്യേകമായി ചീഫ് എൻജനീയരോടു് റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും, പാലം കെട്ടാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലം മാറേണ്ടതാണെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ മാറുന്നതിനു് ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

[Some departmental investigation has been carried out with regard to the road and the bridge, the necessity for which you have explained so clearly and convincingly. It was thought better to place the matter before the Road Board after the estimate had been prepared. The Chief Engineer has promised to place the estimate before the next meeting of the Road Board. It was stated that the site fixed for the small bridge that has been sanctioned is not the most convenient. A special report will be called for from the Chief Engineer about the site for the bridge; and, if found necessary, a different site will be selected.]

59. Satram at Alwaye.

MR. K. A. RAMANUNNI (*Nominated*) speaking in Malayalam, began his representation by saying that Alwaye was about the most important town in north Travancore. It was regarded as a sanatorium and health resort. Alwaye was also a centre of considerable trade and industrial activity and was fast becoming a great educational centre. According to railway statistics, Alwaye commanded the largest volume of traffic in goods and passengers, among the railway stations on the Cochin-Shoranur line. Visitors to Travancore invariably alighted at Alwaye before proceeding to other parts of the country.

The town, however, did not provide the necessary accommodation to the crowds of visitors and invalids. The P. W. D. camp-shed, which was used as a *satram*, was too small to accommodate even half the

number of visitors. A big *satram*, open to all classes of people, was very necessary there and should be constructed out of public funds. The member suggested that Government should issue orders for building operations being started forthwith.

DEWAN'S REPLY: നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

(The request made in your representation will be considered by the Government.)

60 Public Health.

MR. NANOO PILLAI VASUDEVAN PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Changanachery*) said that a perusal of the Administration Report of the Sanitary Department for 1104 showed that much of the suffering and mortality of the people in rural areas was due to their ignorance of the elementary principles of hygiene. The Sanitary Commissioner recommended the provision of a protected water supply, conservancy and scavenging arrangements, health education of the masses and a remodelling of some of the villages. If Government had paid special attention to the education of the masses on questions of health, the other reforms contemplated by the Sanitary Commissioner would have followed in its wake.

The masses should be educated in at least the elementary principles of sound health. Government should sanction the publication of a health magazine in Tamil and Malayalam by, or under the supervision of, the Medical Department. The experience and knowledge of the officers of the Sanitary, Medical and Ayurvedic Departments could be made use of for the purpose. Occasionally, pamphlets, leaflets, etc. relating to the prevention of contagious diseases should also be freely published.

The ignorance of boys and girls leaving the primary and secondary schools in matters relating to health was appalling. Health readers should be prescribed for study at certain stages of the children's educational career. Though health readers were already prescribed as text-books, the subject was only one among the optional subjects. The subject should be included among the compulsory subjects and a minimum fixed for the purpose of examinations and promotions to higher classes. As children discontinued their studies mostly after passing the fourth and seventh classes in Vernacular schools and the third and fifth Forms in English schools, it was desirable that the readers should be prescribed particularly for those classes. The subjects to be studied, the mode of their treatment, etc. should be decided by a committee of experts of the Medical, Sanitary and Education Departments.

Instruction in rules of health could also be imparted by the hiring and distribution on a large scale of cinema films conducive to the improvement of public health. They should be exhibited in all congested areas, chiefly in places where the people were illiterate.